

20, John Perley, Est., aged 84.
May 14, Rev. John M. Small.
May 15, Rev. George A.
May 17, Rev. George A.
May 24, Miss Henrietta E.
May 22, Sarah C. Small, aged
May 19, Mrs. Cordelia Snow,
2 months. Remains conveyed
to the cemetery.
May 24, Miss Mary P. Gil-
christ, aged 18.
May 18, Aretus Caldwell,
aged 16, Alice Howard,
aged 15, and Eugene Pratt,
aged 14.

ACCIDENTS.
An aged fisherman
and, fell, Wednesday morn-
ing, from a house to the ground,
breaking three ribs.
A fisherman recently
broken ribs by her coat
caught at a train at the B.
The animal suddenly
returned the wagon, throw-
ing out.

of the child John Stow-
er, while playing near the
the misfortune to have
four inches thick, two and
in height, fall upon his leg
mer as to fracture it sever-
ly in the upper third. The
and placed in a plaster of
Paris, and the little fellow (three
months old) was as comfortable as
usual.

dworthe, son of ex-Sheriff
Belfast, was thrown from
a horse, while driving a pair of horses
a gig, when a bit in one
month broke, and the
and, and Wadsworth was
the forward wheels, one
over his head. He was
bruised about the head
attending physician has
recovery.

laughlin of Princeton was
while at work in a bark
in Township 20. A tree he
lodged a dead tree which
ush him between it and
and only two minutes. He
and unmarried.

rester of Biddeford, 30
while attempting to stop
way horses attached to a
The wheels passed over
aking it and causing in-
He is survived by his wife

partment of Education of
real from Victoria county,
may not teach in the
of Texas, and that every-
arian nature must be ab-
nated from the public
nuns have been con-
hools in Southwest Texas,
and end it.

of Hugh McCulloch re-
set of President Lincoln's
is.
on is still living, though
impossible.

OLF'S NEW
Discovery
AND—
EMULSION—
TIVELY CURE
n, Scrofula, Cancerous
tarrh, Dyspepsia and
of the Liver,
eys and Blood.

OR SALE BY
ERS IN MEDICINE.
6 per Bottle
6 Bottles for \$5.00.

White, Rosemead, Bertie Co.
rheumatism which affect-
and over his head. He was
after ten weeks' treat-
ment at the Philadelphia
Hospital, he departed of
his health again. One day
he was who advised him to try
it. It was a "last hope" for
him, and on the eighth day
his ship and on duty again.
his rheumatism.

It is not yet so late in the season but
still more land can be worked and seed-
ed to certain crops, where the help of the
farm can attend to it and the teams are
not otherwise engaged. Beans may be
planted up to the middle of the month,
and Hungarian seeded as late as the
twentieth. Experimental work is al-
ways interesting, and if properly studied
may be made of great advantage to the
operator. If the barn manure is all used
up by a plot in that run down back
field to one or the other, or both of the
crops above named, fertilized with a com-
bination of some of the forms of com-
mercial manures, and note carefully the
result as a guide to future work. The
way to know what can be done is to
learn it. Thoroughly prepare the land,
grind the soil down fine and stir it deep.
Grind, imperfect work and concentrated
manures do not go well together.

The let-up in the drive of farm work
just at the present time for a day or two,
affords the opportunity to take observa-
tion on what is going on among the
farmers round about. This time, for a
day or two, should be made restful, after
the close attention to business for a
month past, yet need not be wasted.
Look around and see some of the work
of the best managers among your fellow
farmers, with the view of applying it
in your affairs; attend a Grange meeting
in another locality, not for the fun of it
alone, but to get information to apply in
your own case; keep the mind active
while the hands are resting. It is in
this way that the successful farmer
learns the mastery of his business.

This exhortation is to the active, push-
ing farmer. We have those who, in view
of the continuous work inviting them on,
labor too hard and too continuously.
This such that need the benefit of a day
off. We have among us, however, a
class of men called farmers who have
too many days off and away from the
farm work. They get in the habit of
riding to town every day or two for
some trifling errand, and lingering
around the loafing places; they spend
hours in leisure time at hard work,
either with hands or mind. To such we
have nothing to say. It is the wide-
awake, energetic man who thirsts for
better things.

June is the month for killing weeds.
In this, as in haying, much depends on

LARGEST LINE
Made in the World.
ALL STYLES OF WOOD STAIRS,
PERPETUAL, LARGE BAL-
CONIES, STEAM, HORSE & HAND
POWER, GRINDING
CALIFORNIA.
FABRIC RY CO., Chicago, Ill.

UMPTION
—Please inform your read-
ers of a positive remedy for
—cases. By its timely use
serious cases have been per-
manently cured. It is a
I shall be glad to send
remedy free to any of your
consumption, or other lung
T. A. Sloum, M. C.,
P. O. Box 100, New York.



BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1895. TERMS: \$1.50 per annum, in Advance. No. 31.

Maine Farmer.

The wide-awake, up-to-date butter factories in this State are using the new Butter Culture for the improvement of the flavor of their butter.

From five to eight cents a pound is the ruling price for territory wool, this season's clip, according to quality and locality. Maine flock owners can do better than that raising lambs, and leave the wool to throw in for change.

Now that Massachusetts has settled down on a cattle disease law giving full compensation to owners for all cattle destroyed, and providing for the tuberculin test only at the pleasure of the owner of the cattle, we trust that the papers will give us a rest on tuberculosis. Certainly it will be an agreeable relief.

A new division has been established in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, under the title of Dairy Division, and Maj. H. E. Alvord has been selected as chief, with a salary of \$2,500. The object of the division is to collect and disseminate information about the dairy industry of the country. A better selection of a chief could not have been made.

German capitalists have decided, it is reported, to engage in the manufacture of beet sugar in this country on an extensive scale. The Kentucky Beet Sugar Company is now being organized at Bowling Green in that State, with a capital of \$1,000,000, which will build a plant to cost \$750,000, and to produce 50 tons of granulated sugar every 24 hours. The beets will be raised in the vicinity by farmers.

The country is in need of broad minded men who can look beyond their own narrow environment or outside of strictly party lines and be able to estimate man and conditions as they really are. No class of people need this outlook and broadening more than farmers, because the farmers as a rule confine themselves to their farms, their church, and their party. Why not join the Grange and get off the farm for a few hours once in two weeks? Leave the church and party behind and come into the Grange meeting upon the broad platform of an American citizen, and learn that there are good men who do not belong to your party or do not attend your church, and that there are good farmers whose environment is different from yours.

JUNE ON THE FARM.

The spring has been unusually favorable for pushing farm work, and as a result the seed has all been put into the ground in proper season, and without any rush with the help, or any over-pressure of work with the teams. So, too, a larger amount of land has been put into crops than is the case in years when so much work is crowded into a few days of time.

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June is the month for killing weeds.
In this, as in haying, much depends on

the weather. The true theory is to keep ahead of the weeds. It is an easy matter to kill weeds before they get rooted in the soil. They have to be destroyed but once. Hence the rule should be to stir the ground early, and as soon as a crop of weeds has germinated and started into life, and repeat as often as a new crop starts. In this way, with fair weather prevailing, it is a simple matter to keep the fields clean.

STATION EXPERIMENTS WITH GENERAL-PURPOSE COWS.

That the experiment stations in this country are doing a vast amount of valuable work no one can question. Still among the work carried on there is some undertaken that shows a lack of comprehension of the underlying principles governing and controlling the cases in hand. Such experiments, though carefully conducted and accurately recorded, are not only worthless, but may be seriously misleading. We are reminded of this by a bulletin from the Missouri station, giving elaborate details and the recorded results of experiments designed to throw light on some of the problems confronting dairymen in their work. One of these is set down to be:

"To compare the value of the best type of Short-horn—representing the general-purpose breeds—with Jerseys."

Now, the party planning such an experiment, should, in the first place, have known that the genuine beef-type Short-horn never represented the general-purpose breed, and never was advocated for that place by the friends of general-purpose stock. The general-purpose cow, advocated by so many, and for which there is still wide room among stock men, is a cow that will annually bring a large and thrifty calf that may be sold young for veal or grown rapidly up for beef at an early age, and along with such calf, give a liberal flow of good milk. At the same time, when for any reason she is no longer wanted in the herd, she will readily fatten for beef and sell for a good price.

It is thus the milking type of Short-horn that is the general-purpose animal, and never the beef type. This is the animal sought for and advocated for the double purpose of milk and stock, and should have been the animal to go into the experiment if such a trial was to be made.

But, in the second place, no comparison of any value to any one can be made between a general purpose cow and a Jersey in a single year. In that brief time only a comparison of their milk and butter production can be made. With the general-purpose cow this is by no means all. Along with her milk, she is valuable for her stock and what it will do in any direction circumstances may require. If at any age the cow falls in milk production, she is turned into valuable beef; her heifers, for any reason, not proving what is wanted for milk giving, feed easily up to heavy weights, while her steer calves are wanted for oxen. A simple comparison with Jerseys of her milk and butter production for a single year, or for any length of time, is therefore, no comparison of value, and affords little information which can be taken as a guide for the benefit of farmers. It is the whole round of income from such a herd that must go into a comparison in order to be of value. Such work, of course, a station is not prepared to do. A comparison in full of the value of different breeds or families of animals is not their work.

There is a wide-felt want at the present time in our State for the ideal general-purpose cow. She is wanted, not for her milk alone, but to propagate her kind in a generation of heifers to take the place of those whose ranks have been late been so thinned; and above all, she is wanted to fill up the barns and stock the pastures again with the model steers which have so long been the pride, and are again to be the profit, of so many of our farmers. For her value for this work in comparison with other breeds, no station experiment can be elaborate enough to afford a guide.

LATE KEEPERS NOT WANTED.

A run through Boston market any time during the last month, and the month of April as well, is enough to show the great change that has come over the fruit market in recent years. Formerly choice, late keeping apples that would carry sound and bright light into June were a rich prize to the grower, and always found a ready market. Now they are not wanted in any quantity, since the sale is slow and the price little if any above that of the standard winter fruits. As soon as the cold weather of winter breaks, the demand weakens and sales fall off.

There are two causes operating to affect this spring fruit trade. First, the vast increase of the shipments and the use of tropical fruits have taken the place of apples in large measure. Also the early shipments of strawberries from the Gulf States are felt in the same direction. With the markets loaded with bananas, oranges, grape fruit and strawberries, there is little room for a call for apples.

Second, canned fruits are now put up in such quantity, and are sold at so low prices, that they are taking the place, for table use, of green apples. This is

especially the case as soon as apples advance in price in spring, or begin late in the season to lose their natural sprightly flavor so desirable in cookery. Hence trade is slow as the demand falls off.

The lesson to the grower is that the standard winter sorts are now quite as desirable from a commercial standpoint as the late keepers.

SUMMER BOARDERS.

City people get no end of fun upon the farm. They pay well for it, too, while the farmer keeps right on with his work and has considerable sport by himself.

To be sure, he plays his lawn tennis with a fork and rake in a very practical way, tackles his croquet with a hoe, takes his constitutional behind the scythe and organizes his exclusive little coaching trips upon the mowing machine and the horse rake. But other alleged amusements of the summer boarder he can enjoy on equal terms. He can have "country living" with the best of appetite, and he can, if he chooses, sit upon the porch in the evening to swing a rocking chair, swap gossip and fight mosquitoes.

This list about completes the city boarder's small programme for which he pays such large bills. Sometimes the sojourner may try to get a little extra fun at the expense of his host, but the farmer is at no disadvantage here, for nothing can be more amusing than an average lot of city folks transplanted upon the farm.

The most common type is the plump old tabby, clothed in black, abounding in complacency and avoirdupois and given to patronizing the farmer's wife, until she happens to discover that the country bred woman is really the shrewder and better informed of the two. This variety of boarder spends most of the time in a rocking chair, causes but little trouble and usually pays all bills.

Young Mr. Ribbons, the city clerk, is another well known guest. He is happy to have escaped his hot, dusty, ill-lit store, and is pathetically anxious to show the "country feller" how to hoe corn. He is harmless, and the farmer grins while he lets him enjoy his brief outing until the time comes to go back to desk and counter. Poor Mr. Ribbons. The pure air and the sunshine have begun to put a little color upon his face, and hearty dinners of fresh vegetables and fruit, milk and berries are smoothing out the premature wrinkles in his thin cheeks. It's a pity he can't stay at least a month on the farm. But how can he afford it with a salary of nine dollars a week?

A very charming guest is the summer girl; most saccharine of all summer boarders. She wears bewitching costumes, always looks gay, airy, cool and coquettish, and is just as sweet as maple syrup boiled away down. What fun she does have and how everything on the farm enjoys her visit. She coddles the chickens, shoos at the interested muley cow that sniffs at her gown, pets the lazy old house dog and flirts with the farmer's boys. Everybody likes her and grief prevails when she returns to her winter round of dances, theatres and parties.

Small children are frequently the summer guests of the farmer and the entertainer earns every cent he gets for their care.

They are, in fact, something of a nuisance, as goes the average pert, precocious, fussy, city child; but rural life does them good, and some of them may acquire a taste for wholesome country ways which can do them no harm.

Taken as a whole, the city boarders are an interesting lot. They amuse the farmer fully as much as he can possibly amuse them, and they leave behind them kindly traces in the shape of lighter mortgages, trimmer farm buildings and plumper purses.—Ploverman.

CATS.

The recent National cat show at New York is likely to lead to an advance of the standard of feline excellence. Here's a study for the storker for a scale of points in the judging of animals, arranged by Dr. Haukegard, chairman of the judges at the recent show:

"The head should show breadth between the eyes and be strong boned. The eyes should be round and open. The nose should be short and tapering. The teeth should be good and the claws flat. The upper leg should lie at closed angles, the lower leg should be straight. The foot should be small and round. A good cat can be deep-chested, but light framed. The neck should be slim and graceful, but firm; the ears medium in size, with rounded points. The crop should be square and high, the tail long and tapering."

THE FARM AS A TRAINING SCHOOL.

It remains true even to-day that the farm is the chief and the best school for the training of capable men that exists in this country. It is otherwise in Europe, where one does not find a class corresponding to the independent American farmer. But with us the farmer is a superior of training boys. His lads are learning real things, while the town boys too often are merely studying in books the pale reflection of things.

The farmer boy knows early about land and soils, about crops and their rotation; about the seasons and the weather and the signs of the sky. He grows

up in familiar acquaintance with animals. He owns a dog, he has a favorite horse, he rides wild colts, he feeds the horned cattle. He helps in the planting and in the harvesting. He is usually versed in wood lore, and knows trees and plants, birds, squirrels, rabbits and ground hogs. He hunts with a gun and goes fishing. He develops superb health. He helps repair the fences. He learns about tools and mastery. In short, the range of his practical knowledge becomes very great.

—Albert Shaw, in Review of Reviews.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF ALASKA.

How many readers would suppose that our northwestern possession could maintain four newspapers, all weeklies? Such is the case, and three of them are published at one place, Juneau. Prominent among these is the "Searchlight," which is most beautifully printed on heavy plated paper, freely adorned with high class half-tone engravings that would credit to almost any periodical in the world, and in other respects a surprising production for so new and (as generally supposed) so unpromising a region. A leading editorial in a recent issue of this journal deals with the "agricultural possibilities of Alaska," and contains some statements that may be of interest. We copy the principal part, below:

Scattered all along from Tongas to Cook's inlet, both on mainland and islands, are spots where barley and oats can be successfully raised, provided the same care is spent in their cultivation as has to be done in some of the States. There are no reasons why many of the small fruits cannot be raised here, strawberries and cranberries grow to perfection, while currants, gooseberries, blackberries and raspberries can be raised in a thousand different localities. We have indigenous fruits, such as the salmon berry, blueberry and nagoonberry in great abundance. We have no fruit trees, but we are glad to note that quite a number have been lately set out in several different places and expect in a few years to record the successful growing of cherries, apples and hardy apples here. In many places there is found a species of wild crab apple and we have been told by good authorities, that they have found the ripened fruit both on Tongas and Sitka.

The last winter, in 1902, one man, unaided and lacking almost all necessary farming implements, raised about 200 sacks of good potatoes besides a crop of turnips, cabbages, carrots, radishes, lettuce, etc. Last year some thirty tons of hay were put up, and two hundred might have been cut for ensilage had a silo been built, and this on land never turned by a plow. The grass grows luxuriantly and is of a very good quality for stock; it is cut with a six-foot mowing machine and raked together with a sulky rake. The only difficulty in making hay is in having warm, clear weather; the grass is so heavy that several days of sunshine are necessary to cure it, but the ensilage system would prove very successful, as the experiments made at the Pennsylvania ranch near Wrangle have clearly proven. In '93 the cattle remained out without any hay until the 4th of December. With one-half the stock-raising here in New Hampshire, stock-raising here would prove a highly remunerative business, as milk, butter, veal and beef command prices far in advance of those in any other section of our country where dairying and stock-raising are possible. We lack, however, in one of the most unfavorable portions of the southeastern Alaska.

Chilkat, only 95 miles from Juneau, has a climate more favorable for agriculture. The summer is warmer and has more sun; here the wild rose blossoms in wild profusion, filling the air with its fragrance; the birch and the maple tree may be seen mingling with the evergreens; raspberries and strawberries, blueberries and salmonberries grow in abundance. Gardens frequently feel the need of rain; vegetables grow finely; hay, clover and the hardy cereals can be grown. A large number of apple, pear and cherry trees, which were set out years ago, are now bearing well, and several of them blossoming last season while out of a lot of sixty, fifty-five were alive and thriving.

The principal reason there are no more farmers in Alaska is because so many of our citizens are so busy with their stock-raising as the early settlers of Virginia lack home ties to make their settlement successful. Let the land laws be extended to Alaska, and young farmers and their wives, sturdy folk from Norway or Sweden, or from old New England, come here and settle, and a few years would convince the world that Alaska has great agricultural resources.

Cattle and sheep can be raised in Alaska with no more care than is required in the New England States. Though no attempts are now being made to raise large herds, several persons are raising small herds very successfully. For several years there has been a herd of forty or fifty fine cattle on Long Is., and about two miles from Kodiak and beyond Wood Island. The milk cows are stabled and fed during the winter, but the others are driven across to Kodiak in the fall, where there is timber which affords them shelter until spring.

A herd of thirty or forty sheep has been kept at Kodiak. These are driven in the fall to a small island just across from Leiksky, where on the northern end there is a light growth of timber which affords them all the shelter they have until spring.

On Spruce Island, near the town of Ozinkee, which is situated about half way from Kodiak to Afognak, 15 or 20 cattle have been kept, stabled during the most severe weather and fed on hay. The cattle at Juneau and Sitka are wintered with comparatively no trouble.

Of course cattle cannot be raised here along the coast as in Texas, nor are these ranges of so great extent, but they can be kept as easily as in Minnesota or New York, and it is only a question of a few years when there will be opened up in the interior one of the finest grazing countries in North America.

What Alaska needs is an extension of the land laws so that settlers may become owners of the land they till; after that an appropriation for the construction of a road from the coast to the interior. Once this district is opened for settlement, there are many who will come here to make good homes and to earn something more than a living, and earnest settlers who are willing to work will find Alaska a good country to live in.

Because the potatoes at Kodiak, which are planted in beds and never hoed, proved a poor crop in 1880, or because the cattle and sheep turned loose on bleak islands failed to increase and multiply, it is not proved that Alaska is without agricultural resources.

On the other hand, there are gardens which prove that vegetables can be grown, ranches which prove that hay can be cut in large quantities, and that cattle and sheep can be raised, and young orchards which promise well; still the future possibilities are but dimly foreshadowed.

MAINE AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

—The apple crop at Sebec will be very small this year. It is thought that the cold weather hurt the blossoms, as there are but very few.

—Mr. Foster J. Tracy of Stacyville is planting sixty acres of potatoes. He has some very improved machines and can plant nearly an acre an hour. The machine puts in the phosphate, drops the potatoes and covers all automatically. Mr. Tracy uses about 1500 pounds of phosphate to the acre.

—The Orland Creamery Co. has been organized at Orland, for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in milk products. The capital stock is \$7000, of which \$600 is paid in. President, J. W. Eldridge of Bucksport; Treasurer, A. H. Dresser of Orland.

—Well located Aroostook farms are accounted by their lucky owners to be worth something. The owner of a fine farm of nearly 200 acres near Presque Isle village, recently declined \$50 an acre for it.

—A farmer in Lincoln, last week, lost twenty-one lambs, killed by dogs.

—Some of the farmers in Aroostook still have large quantities of potatoes in their cellars. Thomas Huntington of Bridgewater has about 1600 barrels.

—G. R. French of Cornville has taken down one barn, and moved the better one to the spot where the old one stood, and raised it up ready to receive a basement. An addition of 30 feet has already been framed, and will be put in position soon.

ORIGIN OF THE BEN DAVIS.

The Ben Davis apple was brought originally from North Carolina, along with a lot of other seedling apples. The Davis family moved to Kentucky and set the original Davis orchard in Butler county. The Hill family moved to Illinois, and took along some grafts from the Kentucky orchard. The apple proving valuable, the question naturally came up as to what the apple should be named, and the answer came, "Ben Davis," for it was Ben Davis who brought the seedling sprout from North Carolina.

This apple is, no doubt, planted over a wider section of the country than is any other variety. A part of the original orchard is still in bearing condition.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

CLEANLINESS IN THE COW BARN.

BY J. E. SMITH.

Editor of Maine Farmer: I do not claim to stand in line with our good farmers, much less with our first class dairymen, but still I have my own notions of cleanliness in the cow barn. Before each milking, all manure, solid or liquid, is removed to the outside of the building, the floor well dusted with earth or sawdust, while a blast of fresh air, hot or cold, sweeps all foul odors where they will not contaminate the milk. A man who milks his cows over a gutter full of steaming slush, in a warm stable, ought to be banished beyond the pale of civilized society. Think of it, every stream of milk goes to the bottom of the pail, followed by a portion of the foul air—you can imagine the rest.

We boast of being a progressive people, but the Dutchman is ahead, clear out of sight. He makes his cow floors and gutters of solid cement, fills his barn with fresh air, and washes his floors with clear water before each milking, running all the dirty water to cisterns outside of the building, where it is kept for use in sprinkling the grass land.

Meantime, what is progressive Maine doing? Well, according to our friend, W. H. Vinton, we are building a model State barn, with a lot of clumsy machinery to scrape out a part of the slush once a week, or as often as the trench gets so full as to be in danger of drowning the milkers. And this is expected to keep the "cows clean and the milk pure." I think but few farmers in the State will care "to do likewise." To my mind it is an arrangement for superlative nastiness. If the woman who combed her hair only once a week, and then it almost killed her, excites our risibilities, this idea of cleaning out a cow stable once a week to keep it pure, ought to upset the gravity of a wooden rocking horse.

As to the barn cellar, three score years of reading and observation have not

changed my mind in the least. It is just what you make it, the nicest or the nastiest thing on the farm; but of its economy there can be no two opinions.

Gray.

For the Maine Farmer.

ABOUT POTATOES.

BY A. SMITH.

If the land has been properly prepared, the soil made fine and mellow, the surface not encumbered with sods and stones, and the potatoes "well planted" in straight and parallel rows, there is not much difficulty in keeping the potatoes to field clear of weeds by a timely and careful use of a good cultivator drawn by a steady, moderately moving horse. Potatoes should be cultivated as soon as the rows can be traced, even before all are up.

If possible, use the cultivator when the surface of the ground is dry and the sun warm and shining. In cultivating, run close to the right hand row so as to throw a little fine soil around the young plant and between the hills to cover up the weeds that are not rooted out; returning between the same two rows, cultivate close to the right hand row. Now, one-half of two rows is attended to; proceed in the same way over your field, paying attention all the time to the right hand row, and be careful to cultivate close to the plants.

In one week, go over the field again in the same way, except not running quite so close to the hills and throwing more soil around the plants. If the weather has been hot and dry and the work has been well done, not many weeds will remain. Early potatoes I cultivate three or four times and then till with a hand hoe. Sometimes after hilling, if the weeds start between the rows, I run the cultivator narrow so as not to disturb the hills.

Seed potatoes for early planting and usually for late planting, I spread on the soil in a moderately warm chamber under a sky light. Long ago, I learned better than to put into barrels. Sprouting in a box with soil, I tried but once. On the floor the sprouts will be large and strong, and cut into the basket from which they are dropped, very few sprouts will be broken off.

Prepare the ground early in the fall by plowing in a liberal quantity of old manure spread on oat or pea stubble. The next spring, cross plow, harrow until fine and mellow, and remove all stones that may be in the way of the cultivator.

I think Brother Vinton is right on the barn cellar question. Too many barn cellars, too many warm, unventilated tie-ups, too many cows kept confined without pure air and sufficient exercise; result, too much tuberculosis.

I think most of the farmers of Maine would be glad to know how Mr. Garrett of Farmington made so much money in five years at farming.

For the Maine Farmer.

SPROUTED POTATOES.

BY H. B. WHIFFLE.

To the Editor: Considering the distance between Maine and California, it is no wonder that different methods of planting potatoes are used in the two States. Although "I lead" is Maine's motto, doubtless there are many things in which she is not strictly up to date, and it is well known that the fertile soil of the West is favorable to the growth of enterprise and improvement as well as vegetables. Let us hear how Mr. Dill raises early potatoes. If in the work of planting the sprouts are to be knocked off, as Mr. Dill says, then it would be better not to give them any start. They need not be knocked off in cutting, for they should be cut before put in the barrels. They need not be knocked off in hauling to the field, for they should be hauled in the barrels with loam, and for the double price that early potatoes bring, one can afford to take some pains in dropping and covering. Perhaps, as some say, a better way is to lay the seed potatoes in a warm place on the ground, covering them nights when it is cold, which will give them more robust and hardy sprouts. They can then be handled with less care than when the sprouts are started in the shade.

Bingham, May 27.

For the Maine Farmer.

DRAINING MEADOWS.

BY L. C. WATERMAN.

To the Maine Farmer: In this section there is a large amount of meadow land, a part of which is cleared and bearing a poor quality of hay, and part in the natural state. Can this land be improved by ditching, so it can be cultivated and produce good hay, or other crops adapted to low land? There are at least 125 acres of this land within a mile of my place, in grass, a part of which is mowed with machine, but the most of it by hand. I mowed nearly all of mine last year with a machine by using bog shoes on one or two of the wettest pieces. I would like to have Prof. Jordan tell us something of the composition of such soil, and what it needs if improved. Is there any machinery for ditching these lands at a reasonable cost? If any one has had any experience in improving these lands, I should like to hear from them through the Farmer.

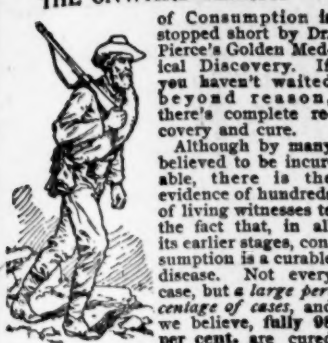
Buckfield.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

BY PROF. THOS. SHAW.

Dwarf Essex is a forage plant which very closely resembles what the farmers of Canada call turnips, and what the farmers of this country call rut

THE ONWARD MARCH



of Consumption is stopped short by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If you haven't waited beyond reason, there's complete recovery and cure.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all the cur stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a large percentage of cases, and we believe, fully 98 per cent, are cured.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases are cured by us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery"? We are genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease. You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every case, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it cures, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines which they are acquainted with. Only a few cases had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of milk, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphates had been faithfully tried in vain. The photographs of a large number of these cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been reproduced in a book of 100 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experience. Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a wonderful curative and restorative, vitalizes the blood, builds up the entire system, is recommended by physicians for heart and nervous disorders. This medicine you can get yourself under Dr. Pierce's druggist does not cost more than it will send it direct to you, on receipt of stamps, \$1.00.

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Woman's Department.

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

[By Mrs. V. P. De COSTER, Buckfield, delivered at Turner Grange Hall, Saturday, May 18th.]

In choosing my subject, "The Farmer's Wife," I choose one of the oldest and best known subjects to you all. There are many here to-day who know far more about it than I do, and it may seem presumptuous in me to try to say anything of interest or instruction to you. Yet because this subject is dear to my heart, and because it does us good to think over and discuss many things which we already know, and because we may learn to look at some of them in a different and better light, I would like to talk to you to-day concerning the work, life and social position of the farmer's wife.

We will speak mainly of the "Farmers' Wives" of New England, yet what is true of them is true, in general, all over the United States. We all know that her work is far different from what it was even two generations ago. Hand spinning and weaving are almost entirely done away with. Our houses are more modern and convenient; many of them filled with comforts and luxuries of which our grandmothers hardly dreamed. Much of the work, such as milking, planting, caring for calves, lambs and poultry, even making the butter and cheese, are gradually being lifted from the farmer's wife. Where women in other walks of life are gradually assuming work which men only used to do, we are gradually laying our work on to the men, factories and improved machinery.

Any farmer's daughter with health and a desire for an education can now find a way to obtain a good one. The farmer and his family are generally looked upon in a different light by the city people than they used to be. I remember when I came fresh from the Portland high school to live on the farm where my mother now resides, I had the same idea which a few city girls have to-day, that it was all very pleasant to live on a farm in the summer, but as to marrying a farmer and settling down for life, I might as well bury myself alive. After while I joined this Grange, and I assure you my ideas soon underwent a radical change. Why, I don't see how any young lady can take our Grange degrees without thinking that the noblest work she can do in the world is to marry an industrious young farmer and help him found a home.

I may say some things to-day with which you may not agree. What may be true of one woman may be false concerning another. Of two women placed in similar situations in life, one may be supremely happy, the other intensely miserable. It depends upon the dispositions of those women.

Let us consider to-day that class of farmers' wives of which we are representatives. Those who are neither rich nor poor in this world's goods, but who own farms capable of raising for us a comfortable living. The work and cares of a woman upon a large farm, if she has a family of children, is called by many, and is, oftentimes, a life of drudgery. But none of us would like to own that we are drudges. But "drudgery" does not always mean ignoble work. Webster's first meaning of it is "hard work; toilsome work."

That is true, we all have that. Our fathers, our husbands, our sons and our daughters do hard labor and toilsome work. What of it? Wm. C. Gannett preached a sermon upon "Blessed be Drudgery." He says: "Our prime elements are due to our drudgery—I mean that literally; the fundamentals that underlie all fineness and without which no other culture worth the winning is even possible. These, for instance, and what names are more familiar? Power of attention; power of industry; promptitude in beginning work, method and accuracy and despatch in doing work; perseverance; courage before difficulties; cheer under straining burdens; self control and self denial, and temperance. These are the prime qualities; these are the fundamentals."

These are the things gained by our labor on the farm, by the men as well as the women. It is these prime elements that make the "farmer the backbone of the Nation."

"Father and mother and the ancestors before them have done much to bequeath mental qualities to us; but that which scrubs them into us, the clinch which makes them actually ours, and keeps them ours, and adds to them as the years go by—that depends on our plod, our plod in the rut, our drill of habit."

It is not the amount of work we do, but the lessons we learn from it that make us what we are. Oftentimes it is the worry which wears a woman out more than the work.

"Not only does worry destroy the happiness of the person who allows himself or herself to come into this state of perpetual worry, but it destroys also the content, the restfulness of others, of friends and all those who come in contact with this person who is so fretted about the smaller things of life."

"Then there is another harm that this worrying does. It belittles the soul, belittles manhood and womanhood. Let a person habituate themselves to this kind of life for years and it is written on the face."

Instead of being subject to your cares, rise above them and make them a means toward greater things. Each year our labors may grow lighter, if we choose. With our factories, labor saving machines and household utensils, we can do more work and do it better than our grandmothers did, in one-half the time. It is our own fault if we allow too many added cares which they never knew. Do not any of us spend a great deal more time than we need in cooking? Would we not be healthier with less fancy cake and pastry, which requires so much time and labor? And do we not do too much unnecessary fancy work?

It is true, in many families there is more necessary work which must be done than the farmer's wife alone can do. She needs Aired Help. And here

WALTER BAKER & CO.

PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received the **HIGHEST AWARDS** from the great **Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.**

Caution: In view of the fact that many imitations of the labels and wrappers on our goods, consumers should make sure that the place of manufacture, namely, DORCHESTER, MASS., is printed on each package.

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alone is one of the great problems of the day. Bad as the situation is in the city, it is far worse in the rural districts, where it is next to impossible to get girls to do housework. Last November, the *Ladies' Home Journal* published an article by Helen Jay, upon the "Work of a Farmer's Wife." It was the second in a series of articles relating to physical, mental and social life of the farmer's wife. This one especially aroused a storm of criticism all over the country. Whether it was owing to that or not, I do not know, but her recent articles have been of an entirely different tone.

There was another article in the February number of the *Century* that was even more pessimistic in its views. This was written by Rebecca Harding Davis. She claims that New England is full of educated old maids with nothing to do, many of them longing to get married, but there are not husbands enough to go around. Now, isn't that a pitiful state of affairs? It sounds like it in her article. I know a great many "old maids," as they are termed—in fact, I used to be called that myself before a certain old bachelor helped me out of that pitiful situation—but I never yet saw an "old maid" that could not find a plenty of work, and grand work, if she wished it. And there never was one but what might get married if she chose. But what should we do without them? They are doing some of the very best work in the world. Who would teach our schools, nurse our sick, run our institutions, if it was not for these blessed sisters who are not tied with family cares of their own?

Rebecca Harding Davis proposes that some one canvass the country and make up a card of these much to be pitied old maids, and ship them West as wives to lonely ranchmen! I wonder if she would sell them at auction?

No longer talk of the "narrow life on the farm." There is no need of its being so. Where it is, it is the fault of the farmer or his wife.

It is not the great number of people whom we meet occasionally and superficially to whom we do the most good, but those with whom we become really acquainted, whose home and inner life we may know. Those we can reach with a knowledge and sympathy in full understanding. In the city a woman may not know her next neighbor, yet she may know hundreds of people merely as she meets them in society. She may belong to several clubs and charitable associations, and yet she may not accomplish any more good work in helping her fellow men than any farmer's wife here to-day. Here we know well, and live in close sympathy with friends who live many miles from us.

What greater work can a woman do for humanity than to raise up noble children? And where can she raise them better than on the farm? Here the father and mother can live in closer companionship with their children, and therefore can take a larger share of their education upon themselves. Hence the necessity of the farmer and his wife having the best of education themselves.

We sometimes wish, when we read of the teaching of the fine arts, cooking and sewing and manual training in the city schools, that we could have the same in the rural districts. They are improving every year. What our schools lack we must endeavor to make up at home. Instead of mother's kitchen being a place of drudgery to the daughter, we must endeavor to make it as attractive as the Boston Cooking School. We can teach our daughters to select and make their own dresses. Father's carpenter shop must be the school of manual training for our boys. Thus, over and over again, the farmer and farmer's wife must strive to be more and better in themselves, that they may do better work with neighbors and children and the world at large.

Visitors are a great source of comfort as well as discomfort to the farmer's wife. When the weather is hottest and the work the hardest, city acquaintances sometimes impose upon the farmer, requiring cooking and waiting upon which adds a great burden to the tired farmer's wife. Whenever this happens it is generally their own fault, for they should not invite such people, and those who would come without an invitation should not be tolerated. It often takes a good deal of moral courage to refuse to invite some people whom we feel as though perhaps we ought to invite, yet do not wish to. My mother often used to tell me when I was a girl, "Never to visit any one whom I did not wish to visit me," and I have found it a good rule to follow.

But where one has congenial company, of friends or relatives whom they really like and enjoy, whom you can take right into your family and not feel that you must dress or cook differently for them, then company is a great treat and a rich blessing. We should not try to prepare the same things for them that they have in the city; for our fresh vegetables, berries, fruits, eggs and cream are luxuries the best, and our simple Johnny cakes, maple syrup and honey will taste better than any fancy dishes we could prepare.

I have city friends to whose visits I look forward a year ahead, and which are never half long enough to suit me. I give them quiet rest, country air, trees and flowers and simple food, while they bring me news from the outside world, new ideas and aspirations, new books, new music and new experiences, and we part mutually benefited.

FIRES

Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Published every Thursday, by
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AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1895.

TERMS.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE; OR \$2.00 IF NOT PAID
WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF
SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one inch space, \$2.50 for three inser-
tions and seventy-two cents for each subse-
quent insertion.

COLLECTORS' NOTICES.

Mr. C. S. AYER, our Agent, will call upon
our subscribers in Waldo county during May
and June.

Our Agent, Mr. J. W. KELLOGG, is now call-
ing upon our subscribers in Washington
county.

Maj. R. G. Rollins has been engaged to
superintend the up town exhibition of the
Eastern Maine State Fair next fall.

An old subscriber voices the senti-
ments of many when he writes to us:
"I am much pleased with your paper,
and the good work it is doing for the
agriculture of our State."

The *Springfield Monitor* says that the
wheat, oat and hay crops in Central
Maine will be a failure. There is a fine
stand of corn, but it needs rain. Recent
hot winds have dried up the pastures.

Nature never smiled more sweetly
than she did Thursday, on the delightful
and patriotic exercises of Memorial Day.
Throughout the State, and all over the
country the people gave themselves up
to its observance. It is fast coming to
be the day of the entire year.

In an opinion read by Justice Field,
the Supreme Court of the United States
affirmed the judgment of the Connecti-
cut courts sustaining the law requiring
druggists desiring to use liquors in dis-
pensing of prescriptions, to procure a
license therefor.

The house of Marcus Hanna, assistant
editor of the *Cape Elizabeth Sentinel*,
South Portland, was entered, Wednes-
day forenoon, while the occupants were
out, and a tin box containing \$800 was
stolen. There is no clue. We should
just like to know what an editor is doing
with a tin box full of money!

Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago has
offered Mount Holyoke college, South
Hadley, Mass., \$50,000, to endow pro-
fessorships, provided the college will
raise \$150,000 in one and a half years.
The college authorities are con-
fident that they can raise the necessary
money.

G. W. Smalley, for many years the
London correspondent of the *New York
Tribune*, has just arrived in this country
from Europe. Mr. Smalley, who has
accepted the post of New York corre-
spondent of the *London Times*, will, it is
said, receive a salary of \$15,000, the
largest amount ever paid to a correspon-
dent by a British newspaper.

People in several sections of Washing-
ton county have taken stock in a certain
creamery association coming from the
West, and they are now quite uneasy
about their investment. Some who take
the *Farmer*, and read the warning there-
in, which they heeded, are now feeling
pretty well about it. And this shows it
is always pretty safe to follow the advice
of the *Farmer*.

The one hundred and seventh Presby-
terian General Assembly, in session at
Pittsburg, has boycotted Union Theo-
logical Seminary students, in that it
voted that candidates for entering the
Presbyterian ministry must be educated
at schools approved by the presbytery
into which they ask entrance. Union
Seminary is not approved because Dr.
Briggs is a teacher there. What next?

It is quite probable that the supply of
wheat in the country is small, and that
the new crop will not be sufficient to
make up the deficiency. The visible
supply is certainly not large, and promi-
nent grain men believe that it is millions
of bushels less in reality than the figures
assert. If such is the case and the crop
is as small as some expect, flour promises
to be dearer for some time to come, and
the Western farmer may once more re-
joice in dollar wheat.

Agent Drury of the Humane Society
in Lowell, Mass., is investigating a case
which is said to be causing considerable
talk in the lower portion of Ward 4.
People residing near the school and
burial ground, it is said, were aroused
about midnight, Thursday, by cries from
the cemetery. Two men found a girl of
tender years tied to one of the tomb-
stones. This was the method taken by
the mother to punish the child. The
mother removed the child to her home,
which is within a short distance from
the burial ground.

The chief feature of Memorial Day at
Portland, and we might say the most
interesting feature, was the dedication
of the beautiful new monument at the
soldiers' lot in Evergreen Cemetery,
where addresses were made by Hon.
Joseph W. Symonds and Commander
Edward C. Swett of Bowdoin Post. It
was revealed for the first time to the
public that the monument was the gift of
Gov. Henry B. Cleaves and his brother,
Nathan Cleaves. The intention of pre-
sents this monument to the Grand
Army was formed before the death of
Judge Cleaves, but his sudden demise
postponed its execution. The monu-
ment is of a simple, yet noble design.
The base, which is of granite, bears this
inscription: "To our comrades. In
honor of the living, in grateful memory
of the dead." The figure which sur-
mounts it is of bronze, and represents a
soldier guarding the flag. It is a monu-
ment to commemorate the services and
sacrifices of the men who periled their
lives to preserve the Union, yet it cannot
help being also a reminder of the devo-
tion and love of these brothers, and of
the patriotic impulses and generous
thoughtfulness of the two distinguished
sons of Maine, by whom it was given.

A WONDERFUL COUNTRY.

The June number of the *North American
Review* contains a very able article
by Michael G. Mulhall, the English sta-
tistician, on "The Power and Wealth of
the United States." The writer states
that "if we take a survey of mankind in
ancient or modern times as regards the
physical, mechanical, and intellectual
force of nations, we find nothing to com-
pare with the United States in this pre-
sent year of 1895, and that the United
States possesses by far the greatest pro-
ductive power in the world."

He then goes on to show that the ab-
solute effective force of the American
people is now more than three times
what it was in 1800, and makes the re-
markable statement that the United
States possesses almost as much energy
as Great Britain, Germany and France,
collectively, and that the ratio falling to
each American is more than what two
Englishmen or Germans have at their
disposal. He points out, by a careful
comparison between the conditions in
these different countries, that an ordi-
nary farm hand in the United States
raises as much grain as three in Eng-
land, four in France, five in Germany, or
six in Austria. One man in America can
produce as much flour as will feed 250,
whereas in Europe one man feeds only
30 persons.

That the intellectual power of the re-
public is in harmony with the industrial
and mechanical, is shown by the fact
that 87 per cent. of the total population
over 10 years of age is able to read and
write.

"It may be fearlessly asserted," says
he, "that in the history of the human
race no nation ever before possessed
41,000,000 instructed citizens."

The post office returns are appealed to
by Mr. Mulhall in support of his state-
ment, these showing that, in the number
of letters per inhabitant yearly, the
United States are much ahead of all
other nations. According to the figures
of Mr. Mulhall, the average annual in-
crement of the United States from 1821
to 1890 was \$901,000,000, and he adds
that "the new wealth added during a
single generation—that is, in the period
of 30 years between 1860 and 1890—was
no less than forty-nine milliards of dol-
lars, which is one milliard more than the
total wealth of Great Britain."

Classifying the whole wealth of the
Union under the two heads, urban and
rural, Mr. Mulhall finds that rural or ag-
ricultural wealth has only quadrupled in
40 years, while urban wealth has multi-
plied 16 fold. Before 1890, the accumu-
lation of wealth for each rural worker
was greater than that corresponding to
persons of the urban classes; but the
farming interests suffered severely by
reason of the Civil War, and since then
the accumulation of wealth among urban
workers has been greatly more than that
among rural workers, a fact which Mr.
Mulhall thinks explains the influx of
population into towns and cities. In a
series of figures, Mr. Mulhall shows that
the "rise in wealth and increase in wages
came almost hand in hand." In dealing
with the development of farm values, he
makes the following statement:

"If the United States had no urban
population or industries whatever, the
advance of agricultural interests would
be enough to claim the admiration of
mankind, for it has no parallel in his-
tory."

Review of the Market.

Our correspondent, G. A. Cochrane,
gives us the following review of Boston
market for the week ending June 1:

Butter—The market closing for the
week very tame, and prices of fully one
cent on creamery. Receipts are liberal,
and more than current consumption can
take care of. Speculators are not so
anxious this week, and with New York
settling down has caused this market
buyers to take advantage of the situa-
tion, and they have reduced their offers.
The future of the market now wholly
depends on receipts. There is a general
impression that prices are still too high
for speculative purposes, and some will
not buy to put away unless prices drop
to 16¢ for the finest creamery. There
are enough buyers at 17¢ and 18¢, this week
to keep receipts well covered in re-
spective hands. Creameries showing
full grass and right in every particular
cannot be had to-day under 18¢, and
buyers had to pay a trifle more in some
cases for their favorite and regular
brands. Should receipts increase mate-
rially the coming week, here and in
New York, there is no doubt but what
there will be a further shrinkage of
values. Imitation creamery arriving
sparingly, and when showing full grass
and clean, in flavor, brings 14¢ to 15¢.
Lots showing more or less fadé flavor
are very dull, and prices range all the
way from 10¢ upwards. Ladies' Ar-
rivals so far have been light. There is
a good demand for lots showing up
well, and not highly colored or
salted. They are taking the place of
butterine largely, and such sells at 11¢
to 12¢. Export demand rather tame
this week at outside figure.

Cheese—Market has worked into better
shape, but receipts of new are hardly suf-
ficient for current consumption wants.
Some new Ohio brought 7¢, and Wisconsin
Twins, 7½¢.

Eggs—Market closes up for the week
tame. The weather the past two days
has been very hot, and has affected some
lots. Really fancy fresh stock of western
hens brought 15¢, and some Michigan
lots, 13½¢.

Receipts of butter for week ending
June 1st, 1895, 1,600,125 lbs.; receipts of
butter for same week last year, 1,540,500
lbs.

The town of Clinton, in this county,
is still suffering from the effects of the
great fire which swept off a large por-
tion of its manufacturing industries.
Situated beautifully on the Sebasticook,
with fertile farms, good railroad facili-
ties, and an industrious, thrifty and
intelligent population of some eighteen
hundred, we feel that it will not be long
before its excellent water power will be
fully developed by the erection of new
factories. The people there don't pro-
pose to stand still and see their popula-
tion decrease, when they have the re-
sources right at hand to keep them
employed.

The C. P. R. R. Co. shipped 41 cars
of Aroostook's products from Caribou
station during six days, recently. As
many more cars of freight were doubtless
shipped from the B. & A. station.
These figures will give some idea of the
foundation upon which rests Caribou's
prosperity.

THE GRAND SHOW OF 1900.

At last, out of the enormous mass of
propositions, plans, suggestions, and
ideas, the actual form of the exhibition
of 1900 in the city of Paris, France, is be-
ginning to appear. The *Figaro* news-
paper gives an account of the general
lines on which the exhibition is to be ar-
ranged. So far as the ground plan is
concerned the main points are now de-
finitely settled.

For convenience of description the ex-
hibition may be divided into four parts:
1. The Cour de la Reine (including the
Palais de l'Industrie and the adjoining
portico the Champs-Élysées) and the
Esplanade des Invalides. 2. The banks
of the Seine. 3. The Trocadero. 4. The
Champ de Mars.

In the first part will be the exhibition
of all that concerns art. A boulevard
bridge a hundred yards wide will be
built over the Seine, and the Palais de
l'Industrie will be pulled down. This will
leave a magnificent rectangular piece of
open ground, from where the main en-
trance of the Palais de l'Industrie now
is to the central entry to the Hotel
des Invalides. On this rectangle will be
built the palaces which will contain the
art exhibitions.

The principal entrance to the exhibi-
tion will be in the corner of the Palais de
la Concorde, cutting the banks of the
Seine obliquely, and the Entree d'Honneur
will be from the Champs-Élysées.

The Entree d'Honneur will open out
into a sort of forum lavishly decorated
with statues. On the right of this forum
will be built the Palais des Arts Mod-
ernes, which will extend as far as the
avenue d'Antin. This building is intend-
ed to be permanent, to replace the Palais
de l'Industrie. On the left of the forum
will be another art palace, this one de-
voted to art retrospectively. Near it
will be the exhibit of the Servis porce-
lain manufactory.

The second part of the exhibition, the
banks of the Seine as far as the Point
d'Iena, will be a very attractive feature.
Theaters, cafes, kiosques, greenhouses
and all kinds of buildings will be erected,
having a facade looking on the Seine.
In the evening they will be illuminated,
thus bringing a part of Venice to Paris.
The exhibits of the Marine and War de-
partments will be placed on the banks of
the Seine, and foot bridges will be built,
so that the fact of the Pont des Invalides
and the Pont de l'Alma remaining out
side the boundary of the exhibition will
not prevent visitors to the exhibition
passing from one side of the river to the
other.

In the third part, the Champ de Mars,
only two of the existing buildings will be
allowed to remain, the Eiffel Tower and
the Galerie des Machines. In the Champ
de Mars the industrial exhibits will be
placed; but, in order to counterbalance
the eminent attractions of the first part
of the exhibition, the Eiffel Tower will
be rejuvenated and a huge Salle des
Fetes will be established in the Galerie
des Machines. The agricultural depart-
ment will occupy the two wings. The
Palais de l'Electricite will also be one of
the most magnificent departments of the
exhibition.

The center of the Champ de Mars will
remain open, and will be arranged as a
beautiful garden with fountains. Near
the Tower Eiffel will probably be placed
a gigantic telescope, which will bring
the moon very near the earth.

It is expected that Parliament will be
called upon to vote the first grants at the
beginning of this month. Work will be
commenced immediately after.

The *Figaro* informs artists who, on
hearing that the Palais de l'Indus-
trie is to be pulled down, and that a
new palace will not be ready for five
years, wonder where the salons will be
held, that arrangements will be made to
either leave enough of the old palace
standing, or have enough of the new one
ready to serve for the intermediate salons.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Moderate to heavy showers occurred
in south central Maine on the night of
the 30th, and the crops are growing
fast and grass is looking as well as can
be expected. But in the greater part of
this State, there has been either no rain
during the week or only a light sprinkle,
and more moisture is badly needed.
In Aroostook county, especially, grass is
suffering and feed is getting short. Our
correspondent from this county reports
that the fields contain one-third less grass
than is usual at this season. There has
been comparatively little complaint of
failure of seeds to sprout, and the plants
look comparatively healthy, but in most
sections they have grown very slowly
during the past week. There is consid-
erable planting yet to be done in all sec-
tions. The outlook for apples is not
very encouraging. One correspondent
from Androscoggin county states that
apples are blighting badly; another from
Penobscot county thinks the crop will be
very light, and another in Lincoln says
that the prospect for apples is poor. The
weather bureau observer at Eastport re-
ports the total rainfall for May to be the
smallest on record for this month in 22
years. It was only 1.29 inches, which is
only 33 per cent. of the normal.

Crystal Spring Creamery.

The President of this creamery at
Unity is Joseph Farrell; and the Treas-
urer, F. A. Bartlett. The butter-maker
is S. B. Brees, formerly of New York,
who has been in the business twenty
years or more. It is run by a stock com-
pany, at a cost of about one-half what it
cost as reckoned by the Western parties
who built it. The amount of milk
brought in by the farmers is about
double the amount it was one year ago.
Last year they could not supply the de-
mand, with the same state of affairs as
to supply. The trade has been largely
with the seashore resorts. During the
summer the butter was sold largely at
Bar Harbor. Not a customer, who is
particular as to quality, has been lost
since the factory started. The Babcock
test is used. Last season the lowest
paid for the milk to a pound of butter,
was 18 cents. It is expected that during
the coming season the amount will be
again doubled.

Lieutenant William S. Kendall of Dis-
vision 7, died at his home in East Bos-
ton, Sunday, after an illness of about
seven weeks, from a complication of dis-
eases. Lieutenant Kendall was born in
Pittsford, Me., in 1851, and was conse-
quently in his 44th year.

There has been a reduction of salaries
of school teachers in Biddeford.

M. I. S. A. A. ATHLETES.

Without doubt the most successful
meet ever held by the Maine Inter-scho-
lastic Athletic Association, was seen at
Mablewood Park, Bangor, Saturday af-
ternoon. The only regret was that the
Cory team of this city were not prepared
to enter. The contest for the champion-
ship was confined entirely to Portland,
Bangor and Thornton.

The score of the three schools was as
follows:

	Portland	Bangor	Thornton
100 yard dash.....	2	4	2
220 yard dash.....	2	2	2
Quarter mile run.....	4	2	2
Half mile run.....	2	2	2
One mile run.....	6	0	0
220 yard hurdles.....	3	0	0
440 yard hurdles.....	3	0	0
120 yard hurdles.....	3	0	0
80 yard hurdles.....	3	0	0
Running high jump.....	3	0	0
Standing high jump.....	3	0	0
Three times around.....	1	0	0
Putting shot.....	5	0	0
Flinging hammer.....	5	0	0
Pole vault.....	5	0	0
Totals.....	39½	39½	11

The performances showed great pro-
ficiency.

Not only did the Bangor boys make
4½ points more than last year, but they
broke several records, as did the Portland
boys.

The 220 yard dash record of 24½ s.,
made by Dunning of Brunswick High
last year, was lowered to 23 2-5 s.

The half-mile run record of 2m 13s,
made last year by Dunbar of Portland,
was lowered to 2m 11 4-5 s.

The 220 yard hurdle record of 30s,
made last year by Sullivan of Portland,
had two seconds taken from it this year
by the same runner.

The mile walk record, which had stood
for two years, since it was made by Pe-
tingill of Cony High, Augusta, had a
second dropped from it this year.

Somers of Portland High raised the
record of 20 ft., 1¼ in. for the running
broad jump, which he made last year, to
21 ft., 5 in.

Fred J. Jordan of Bangor High broke
both the running and standing high jump
records with ease. In the former, Bates
of Hebron Academy made the record of
5 ft., 1 in. in 1892, and in the latter,
Shannon of Thornton Academy, did 4 ft.,
5½ in. in 1894.

Godfrey of Bangor high school, in
throwing the hammer broke the record of
93 ft., 11 in. made by Bates, of
Hebron academy, in 1892, lifting it to
101 ft., 8½ in. Last year Godfrey put
the 16 pound shot 31 ft., 4½ in., and
Saturday he put it out to 35 ft., 7 in.

The pole vaulting of Perry of Port-
land High was excellent. After win-
ning the event he proceeded to break
the record of 9 ft., 2 in., made last year
by Briggs of Bangor. At the first trial
he went over the bar at 9 ft., 5 in., and
stopped there.

Bangor showed decided superiority in
the field events, while Portland made
about all of her points in the track
events, especially the mile run, 220
yards hurdle, quarter mile run, and
bicycle race. In the mile run and 220
yards hurdle, Portland took every point.
The result was a tie between Portland
High and Bangor High, each winning
37½ points. Thornton got but 11 points.
This will count as one year each for
Bangor and Portland in holding the
silver cup now in Bangor's custody.

Secretary Gresham's Funeral.

No brighter sun could have shone than
that which shed its rays over the mili-
tary pageant which accompanied the
funeral procession of the late Secretary
Gresham at Washington, Saturday morn-
ing. No more imposing spectacle has
been witnessed since the last Presiden-
tial inauguration, though the sadness of
the occasion naturally dimmed its lustre,
and the crowds were more reverent.

The body had been removed to the East
room of the White House. It was pre-
ceded by such a tribute of flowers as
even Washington, the city of flowers,
never before witnessed. The United
States troops, headed by the Marine
Band, formed on 17th street, extending
their line to the west gate of the White
House. The artillery were placed
along Lafayette outposts of Lafayette
Square, which separates the Arlington
from the White House, and their guns
and caissons stretched the whole length
of the south front of the Treasury.

The military forces consisted of four troops
of sixth cavalry from Fort Meyer, Va.,
five companies of artillery from the
Washington Barracks, and the Marine
Corps under Col. Heywood.

The cavalry, with their dark blue uni-
forms, helmets and yellow plumes, the
artillery, their deep blue tunics re-
lieved by brilliant red trimmings, and
their helmets crowned with crimson
plumes, the marines with light blue uni-
forms trimmed with red, and the Marine
Band, in their gorgeous parade dress of
crimson and gold lace, made up a
brilliant display and pageantry.

The decorations of the beautiful and
spacious East room of the White House,
where the funeral services were held,
were exceedingly beautiful. The casket
was placed in the extreme south end
of the apartment with the head toward the
south. About the casket were placed
great wreaths of roses, red and white,
while attached to its side was a floral
representation of the badge representing
the Army Corps, to which Mr. Gresham
belonged, the familiar "forty rounds"
done in blue, red and yellow immortelles.

The short wait until the services began
was most impressive. At 9 o'clock,
with great impressiveness, Bishop Hurst
began the funeral services, which were
conducted according to the manner of
the Methodist Episcopal church. "I am
the Resurrection and the Life," he be-
gan, and continued through the appro-
priate chapters of Scripture assigned for
such solemn occasions. His clear tones
could be heard in every part of the large
room. When he had concluded a quar-
terly of male voices rendered "Lead,
Kindly Light," and then Bishop Hurst
concluded the simple ceremonies by
reading prayers appropriate for the oc-
casion. At eleven the services were con-
cluded, and the last look at the dead
Secretary taken. The hearse drove up,
and a bugle call signalled the troops
to fall in line. The casket was borne to
the hearse. It was strewn with flowers.
The carriages left by the western
drive and took places in the pro-
cession along the avenue. The march
down the avenue to the railroad depot
was most impressive. The funeral train,
composed of five Pullman cars, bound
for the dead Secretary's old home, pulled
out of the depot at 12.14 o'clock.

What an inspiring breeze from the
pinewoods is brought by a new paper
whose very name cools the hot blood of
the busy man, "Rangeley Lakes." The
paper ought to prosper, and it will if its
first number is a sample. Published by
H. P. Dill & Son, at one dollar per year.

Memorial Day in Augusta.

Never before was Memorial Day more
generally observed in this city, or the
exercises more impressive. The veter-
ans of the G. A. R., that grand and pa-
triotic organization, made a fine show as
they paraded through the streets, not-
withstanding that their forms were less
erect and steps less firm than years ago.
Death is cutting a wide swath in their
ranks, yet the survivors continue stead-
fast, and each succeeding year enter into
the observance of Memorial Day. They
were closely followed by the Sons of Vet-
erans, who must soon take the place of
the veterans. One of the most attractive
features of the procession was the pres-
ence of some three hundred school chil-
dren in line, a feature which we trust
will be continued in future years. Fol-
lowing was the order of procession:

Augusta Police.
George Dougherty, Marshal of the day.
P. M. Frazier, Chief of Staff, O. N. Blacking-
ton, Assistant Adjutant General.
Aida, R. W. Soule, J. M. Libby, M. O. Savage,
Eliel H. Jones, Dr. R. J. Martin, George H.
Bangs, O. E. Gannett, M. T. Merrill, L. J.
Cooper, W. F. Jackson, G. T. Higgins, Leader
Higgins' Military Band, G. T. Higgins, Leader
Co. F, 1st Regiment, N. G. S. M., Lieut. Asa A.
Chapman, commanding.
Henry G. Staples Camp, S. of V., Capt. T. A.
Cooper, commanding.
Seth Williams Post, No. 13, G. A. R., George
E. G. Commander.
St. John United Society, Arthur Miron,
President; Joseph Feltier, Commander.
Eagle Drum Corps, Gardner, accompanying
Highland Lodge, No. 26, A. O. U. W., Joseph
Larabee, Master Workman.
Augusta Lodge, No. 43, O. U. W., A. G.
Hopkins, Master Workman.
The A. O. U. W. was accompanied by Green
C. Frazier, Marshal.
Augusta Fire Department, Chief Engineer
H. G. Chapman, commanding.
Bridge Street, Second Assistant Engineer
H. G. Chapman, commanding.
Atlantic Hose, No. 2, Everett A. Shaw, Cap-
tain.
Volunteer Hose, No. 3, G. W. Blackford, Cap-
tain.
Central Hose, No. 4, O. U. W., Captain.
H. T. Morse Hook and Ladder, No. 1, Frank
W. Chadwick, Captain.
Disabled soldiers in carriages.
Seth Williams Ladies' Relief Corps.
Flower carriage.
Orators and president of the day.
Officers of Saint John the Baptist Society.
United States Commanding Officer.
Augusta City Government.
Clergy.
Citizens.

The procession halted at Monument
Park, where in the presence of the Sol-
diers' monument exercises were held
with an original oration by Cony Stur-
gis, a patriotic production in every way
credible to the young man, and deliv-
ered with a force and eloquence that in-
dicated a coming orator.

The line of march was then taken up
to the cemeteries, where services were
held and the graves of sleeping heroes
duly decorated. It was about six o'clock
before the ceremonies were over. The day
was unexceptionally charming, and the
people were all out. In the evening,
at Monument Hall, a well written oration,
most devoted to reminiscences of the
war, was pronounced by Col. A. S. Bangs.

Farmington State Normal School.

Hundreds of people gathered in Farm-
ington, May 20th, to witness the gradu-
ating exercises of the F. S. N. S., class of
'95. This is the last class that will ever
graduate from the old building, around
which so many pleasant memories linger,
for, as Prof. Purlington announced before
the alumni meeting, the bricks will com-
mence to fall this week, and we under-
stand that he is in hopes to have the
new, more imposing and commodious
structure ready for occupancy by the
first of October.

Graduating exercises of the class of
'95:

Programme.
Music.
Prayer.
Music.
Salutatory—Horace Mann.
Music.
Maurice Brown, East Dover.
History.
Edith R. Weaver, Parkman.
Poem—"The Philosopher's Stone."
Edith C. Chaney, Sheepscot Bridge.
Prophecy—Part I.
Josephine Day, Trevent.
Prophecy—Part II.
Donald B. Cragin, Farmington.
Valedictory—"Graduation."
Zielen A. Sewall, West Farmington.
Music.
ADVANCED COURSE.
Oration—"Aim at a Certain End."
Granville A. Prock, Lincolnville.
Conferring Diplomas.
Singing Class.
 Benediction.

List of Entries.

The following is the list of entries for
the races on the South Kennebec Agri-
cultural Society's track at South Wind-
sor, on June 12th:

2.50 CLASS, TROT OR PACER—PURSE \$100.
Twilight, b. c. H. Dutton, Gardiner.
2.25 CLASS, TROT OR PACER—PURSE \$150.
Nellie W., m. H. H. Lee, Augusta.
Pickering, Jr., b. c. E. Cony, Augusta.
Belle Withers, b. m. W. F. Walker, Augusta.
Ladlow, b. m. W. F. Walker, Augusta.
Delta, b. m. W. H. Jones, China.
Little Alice, b. m. H. McCausland, Hallow-
ell.
May Queen, g. m. F. R. Wellman, Augusta.
George H., b. p. B. Gilman, Waterville.
Dr. Hill, ch. s. A. Rogers, Windsor.
2.25 CLASS, TROT OR PACER—PURSE \$150.
Little Actor, b. g. W. F. Walker, Augusta.
Belle Withers, b. m. W. F. Walker, Augusta.
Cannard,

